

Safeguards Monitoring Report

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Annual Report
June 2014

2265-BAN (SF): SECONDARY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION SECTOR

Prepared by Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE) for the Asian Development Bank.

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**GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
MINISTRY OF LGRD & CO-OPERATIVES (LG DIVISION)**

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING (DPHE)
ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK**

SAFEGUARD REPORT

**SECONDARY TOWNS WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION SECTOR
(GOB -ADB) PROJECT**

ADB LOAN No. 2265 BAN (SF) & OFID LOAN No. 1111P

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING (DPHE)

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BACKGROUND

Environmental and social safeguards are a cornerstone of ADB's support to inclusive economic growth and environmental sustainable growth and the objectives are to avoid, or when avoidance is not possible, to minimize and mitigate adverse project impacts on the environment and affected people, and to help borrowers strengthen their safeguard systems and develop the capacity to manage environmental and social risks.

Accordingly, the current Secondary Towns Water Supply and Sanitary Sector (GOB-ADB) Project (STWSSP) implemented by DPHE under financial assistance of ADB has followed the aforesaid policy, prepared documents addressing environmental and resettlement issues based on categories and subsequently implemented during project phases.

This may be noted that the safeguards documents are project documents that provide information on assessments, measures, monitoring, and due diligence conducted for Environment, Resettlement, and Indigenous Peoples safeguards. Both environmental and Resettlement safeguards related documents for sixteen Secondary Towns under STWSSP are produced. The current project did not encounter any indigenous people related issues and therefore, indigenous peoples' safeguards related document is not applicable.

ENVIRONMENT RELATED HIGHLIGHTS

Identify potential environmental impacts and risks of a project and prescribe the environmental management plan to be implemented by the borrower/clients. The conducted environmental monitoring report during project phases and based on the sub-project selection criteria it revealed that the impacts that are associated with the construction and operation phase are mostly insignificant and had no significant impacts on environmentally sensitive areas. These possible environmental impacts were largely avoided through proper sub-project design and also mitigated through necessary mitigation measures and environmental management. This may be noted that there was no notable social conflict in the project areas as the number of field crews was limited. In addition, the project intervention provided local employment and also enhances local economic activities during project period.

RESETTLEMENT RELATED HIGHLIGHTS

The resettlement report of STWSSP has been incorporated in this report. Outcome of the field visits suggested that no resettlement plan was required as no private land acquisition and assets, displacement; loss of income was caused by the implementation of the project works. No person was affected. Resettlement action plan was not required for all the 16 Pourashavas for implementation of the project works. Since the project construction and implementation works had been carried out in the fringe and expanded area within Pourashava land and almost all structures in the water supply system were constructed within Pourashava owned lands. Hence, there were no evident impacts of land acquisition and resettlement under STWSSP.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE

1 Introductory Description

1. Secondary Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Sector (GOB-ADB) Project (STWSSP) under DPHE has improved the living conditions and quality of life, and reduce poverty among peoples living in suburban areas where water quality accesses are serious issues and sanitation conditions are hazardous. The targets of STWSSP were the improvements of water supply and sanitation facilities of 16 Pourashavas.

2. The project was implemented in two phases (Phase I: Rehabilitation Phase and Phase II: Expansion Phase). The Phase-II of the project included extension works for expansion of water sources, treatment facilities, piped water supply system and improvements of water and sanitation facilities of the above noted Pourashavas. Environmental aspects (land selection, construction activities and operations), Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) and Social Safeguard issues were involved with STWSSP. Therefore, it was essential to identify potential impacts and their mitigation measures during implementation of the project to meet regulatory requirements of both GOB and ADB.

1.1 Environmental impacts and mitigation

1.1.1 Project environmental impacts

3. Initial environmental assessment of 16 Pourashavas on the basis of REA check list indicated that the project would not have significant environmental impacts and would not have impacts on environmentally sensitive areas. The possible potential negative environmental impacts were mostly localized and temporary which were within the project areas. These impacts was avoided through proper sub-project design and mitigated through proper mitigation measures and environmental management.

1.1.2 Environmental impacts & mitigation of water supply project components

4. The possible potential environmental impacts of different components under STWSSP had been identified which were found mostly insignificant. The possible significant environmental impacts due to implementation of water facility improvements works and their corresponding mitigation measures are described in Table-1.1. (Type of impact: S=significant effect, I=insignificant effect, B=beneficiary effect. Duration of impact: Long=long –term effect, Short=short –term effect).

Table-1.1

**Project activities and possible mitigation measures taken due to
implementation of the water supply project component**

Project activities	Mitigation measures	Type of impact & duration	Implementation responsibility during project period
Pre-construction and design impacts:	Impact on environment and social life:		
a. Inconvenience for settlements and road side shop activities during survey.	a- Conducted survey works during day time for a limited period. -Avoided disturbances as much as possible. -At least one week prior notice announced to inform community people about the survey work indicating locality and time.	I/Short	a.PMU-design consultants
b. Set up of campsite.	b. Avoided local community crowded places during set up of camp	I/Short	b.PMU-Project design consultants
c. Groundwater contamination due to installation of test tube wells.	c. Special care had been taken to avoid possible surface run off, garbage dump and latrines which could contaminate ground water and pollute the aquifer.	I/Long	c.PMU-Project design consultants
d. Sludge disposal methods.	d. -The IRP has the provisions for collection of wastewater/backwash water pushed to the reinforced sludge tank allowing iron flocks to settle at the bottom. The settled sludge is taken to brickfield for making brick. - A sludge management plan was developed for implementation during project operation.	S/Long	d. -PMU-project consultant incorporated in the detailed design stage provisions for sludge collection and disposal.
e. Arsenic (As) contaminated water.	e. IRP treated water quality tests showed that both iron and arsenic levels of raw water reduces to the expected levels, below the	S/Long	e. PMU-Project design consultants

Project activities	Mitigation measures	Type of impact & duration	Implementation responsibility during project period
	Bangladesh standards. Nonetheless, sludge generated during the iron removal process is discharged properly so as not to cause pollution of surface water.		
f. Seismic hazards.	f. The water supply facility particularly the OHT was designed consistent with internationally accepted standards related to the seismicity risk of the area so to minimize or prevent damage to the structures during earthquakes.	I/long	f. PMU-Project design consultants.
Construction phase: Trench cutting, water line laying, OHT, IARP and extension including production Tube well drilling etc.	Impact on environment and social life:		
a. Damage of settlements and disruption of way side shops during laying of pipes, distribution, transmission mains and construction of OHT, AIRP/IRP.	a. Resettlement plan which included details compensation schemes, social rehabilitation measures, grievance mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation plan and necessary institutional arrangements are implemented. -disturbances were avoided as much as possible. -local communities are informed about the schedule of works at least one week before starting of construction works.	I/Short	a. -PMU prepared RP with the assistance from project consultant -Implementation of RP undertaken by EA and Pouroshova.
b. Dust emission due to excavation & movements of construction	b. -Water sprayed on a routine basis during construction period. -local community had been noticed regarding construction	I/Short	b. -Contractor

Project activities	Mitigation measures	Type of impact & duration	Implementation responsibility during project period
vehicle.	works. -project activities operated during day period. -Exposed soil areas, excavated materials, dusty roads were dammed with water during dry condition. -Vehicle speed was low and not over loaded.		
c. exhaust emission and smoke from construction vehicle and equipments.	c. Regular checking of vehicle by trained auto technicians was done. -old vehicles were avoided and minimized exhaust and smoke emission from construction vehicles and equipments.	I/Short	c.- Contractor
d. oil spill or leakage from construction vehicle and construction equipment.	d. -Trained operator ensured for correct fuel transfer Techniques. -There were regular maintenance of equipment to prevent diesel and hydraulic oil spills.	I/Long	d. -Contractor
e. soil erosion during construction	e. -soil stockpiled in a place to avoid run-off -Exposed soil areas, excavated materials were watered during dry condition	I/Short	e.- Contractor
f. Pollution of water resources due to direct discharge of construction run-off which may cause siltation of surrounding surface water bodies.	f- Adequate run-off and drainage control in construction areas were provided. Direct discharge into surface watercourses was avoided. Earth, stones and solid waste were stockpiled properly and disposed of so that these would not block rivers and streams, thereby avoiding adverse impact on water quality and flow regime.	I/Long	f.-Contractor

Project activities	Mitigation measures	Type of impact & duration	Implementation responsibility during project period
g. Health hazards due to replacement of AC pipes.	g- Under the project, replacement or rehabilitation of damaged pipes was done. As the known health risk related to asbestos is through inhalation, there could be negative impacts associated with the rehabilitation activities. In fact There were no damaged AC pipe to replace. Moreover proposed mitigation measures were as follows: (i) Damaged AC pipes would be left in place and the replacement PVC pipes, whenever possible would be laid parallel to the existing AC pipes. (ii) Adequate space would be provided between the proposed and current alignments, so that the excavation of trenches for the replacement of PVC pipes would not expose the AC pipes. Left buried, impacts due to exposure to airborne asbestos fibres were eliminated. (iii) Maintenance workers were made aware that the old pipe is still there.	S/Long	g. Formulation of asbestos management plan by PMU in collaboration with DOE.
h..Nuisance/inconvenience during installation and/or rehabilitation works of transmission and distribution mains.	h.- The following measures had been implemented to minimize impacts to local communities during laying of pipes: (i) watering of exposed areas during dry days to suppress dust, (ii) installation or replacement of pipes within the shortest time possible to minimize water supply cut-off periods and/or use of night time schedules, as well as announcement of water supply interruptions two to three days prior to actual cut-off, (iii) proper stockpiling and immediate	I/Short	h.- Contractor

Project activities	Mitigation measures	Type of impact & duration	Implementation responsibility during project period
	<p>disposal of spoils to avoid nuisance and traffic/access obstruction, (iv) immediate restoration of roads and other areas affected by pipe laying and construction activities, and (v) proper coordination with local authorities regarding traffic flow supervision and diversion; road closure and corresponding schedules as well as posting of traffic advisory signs to minimize traffic build up.</p> <p>-A construction site management plan was prepared by the contractor prior to any site works. The plan provided detailed environmental measures to address all impacts of various construction activities, including proper handling, storage and disposal of wastes (such as excavation spoils, replaced pipes, etc.).</p>		
i. Noise, dust emission and clearing of vegetation during construction of OHT, AIRP/IRP.	i. The following measures was implemented to minimize impacts to local communities during construction of OHT and associated structures: (i) provision of cover on haul trucks transporting filling materials, gravel, excavated soil and other construction materials, (ii) water spraying on exposed areas to suppress dust emission, (iii) proper maintenance of equipment and use of mufflers, as appropriate, to minimize noise, and (iv) scheduling of noise generating activities during daytime, as much as possible, to	I/Short	i-Contractor

Project activities	Mitigation measures	Type of impact & duration	Implementation responsibility during project period
	<p>avoid disturbance to nearby households.</p> <p>There will be no homestead garden with wild life habitat and therefore, there is no chance of loss of plant and animal species.</p>		
j. Groundwater contamination due to installation of production wells and pollution may occur from possible source of surface run off, garbage dumps and latrines etc. and may ultimately lead to pollution of aquifer.	<p>j. -The well heads were placed above flood level. The well and its auxiliary facilities (including electrical) were housed in a permanent structure. Approved guidelines and protocols were strictly followed in the construction of either a test or production well in order to ensure the integrity of the aquifer. This had been achieved through proper well construction and design and sealing of the aquifer or screened portion from the upper arsenic-contaminated horizon.</p> <p>-For safe water points, measures included siting of the well up gradient of potential sources of pollution; and provision of a concrete pad (gradient of which is away from the bore) around the well to seal it from impurities.</p>	S/Long	j. -PMU-project design consultant frequently supervised and the contractors followed the instructions during implementation.
k. Socio-economic impacts	<p>k- Employment of local people as much as possible was ensured.</p> <p>-There were sufficient notification to the local people about the intended onset of project activities</p> <p>-Sufficient water and sanitation facility for work force were provided</p>	B/Short	k. -Contractor and Pourashava

Project activities	Mitigation measures	Type of impact & duration	Implementation responsibility during project period
1. Health hazard management	<p>1. Selected contractors (i) were qualified to do the work in accordance with the established protocol (ii) had a competent Environment, Health and Safety Officer to train the workers on safe practices (iii) provided the required protective personal equipment and (iv) provided the necessary facilities dedicated for use by workers involved in AC repairs</p> <p>-There were provision for adequate protection to the general public such as safety barriers where excavation undertaken and other necessary measures.</p>	S/Long	1. PMU had selected qualified contractor and Contractor followed the instructions during implementation.
O & M Phase			
a. Hazard of land subsidence, Land subsidence may occur due to over extraction of groundwater.	a. Safe yield of the well field ensured after assessment. The safe drawdown of the well field was established by pump tests on some of the existing bores.	S/Long	a.-PMU-project consultant and Pourashava.
b. Delivery of unsafe water to distribution system. (Treated water from the IRP may exceed applicable standards for drinking water).	b -Groundwater from production wells were tested using field kits on a quarterly basis for arsenic and iron concentrations. Groundwater samples were collected during the height of the monsoon and the dry season and tested in the laboratory. Should arsenic concentration exceed the Bangladesh standard in any of the production wells using field kits, a sample should be collected and sent immediately to the laboratory for confirmation. The rest of the production wells should also be	I/Long	b. -Pourashava

Project activities	Mitigation measures	Type of impact & duration	Implementation responsibility during project period
	<p>tested and decision must be made to stop the supply from the contaminated production well or to integrate arsenic removal in the process such as longer detention time for filtration to ensure that safe levels of arsenic will be attained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Testing of iron, manganese and arsenic concentrations in the treated water will also be done on a quarterly basis. - After treatment, the expected quality of treated water for parameters of major concern (Fe, Mn and As) will comply with both WHO and Bangladesh standards for drinking water. - The project will also ensure that necessary technical skills, financial resources, along with operational, maintenance and monitoring systems will be put in place. The Project will include a capacity building program on operation and maintenance for the water supply staff of the pourashava under the project. 		
c. Untreated sludge disposal	c. Water shall be treated according to AIRP/IRP design approved by PMU. Improper treated or untreated sludge of AIRP/IRP will not be disposed in the natural environment	S/Long	c. Pourashava

1.2 Environmental monitoring and management plan

5. Effective Environmental Management Plan (EMP) had been developed for the project to mitigate the possible minor impacts.

1.2.1 Environmental Monitoring Program

6. An environmental monitoring program for the construction and operation stage of the project had been undertaken to monitor environmental impacts, determine conditions requiring remedial measures, and assess compliance with Government and ADB environmental safeguard policies.

7. The Project Consultant, in cooperation with PIU, during project implementation was maintained to: (i) develop an environmental performance checklist for the construction period; and (ii) monitor the contractor's performance regarding implementation of mitigation measures and submit quarterly reports based on the monitoring data/findings.

8. PMU and Consultants helped the contractor to prepare an environmental monitoring map indicating environmental monitoring check points covering all construction sites and also vulnerable sites which should be approved by Environmental Specialist, PMU before starting of the project work. The contractor carried out all necessary monitoring programs as per GOB/ADB regulations/laws and taken appropriate mitigation measures to meet ADB and GOB regulatory requirements.

9. During operation phase, the pourashava staff helped to implement the monitoring plan. The responsibility for monitoring environmental performance lyed on the Pourashava (through their respective Water Supply Section and Health and Sanitation Section who would be provided with training on environmental management under the Project). Pourashavas had been undertaken regular monitoring of water quality parameters and sludge disposal throughout the life of the Project. Monitoring of various parameters were undertaken by the Pourashavas consistent with the schedule indicated in the IEE of 4 pilot projects and also in accordance with GOB requirements.

1.2.2 Environmental Report Preparation and Submission

10. MDS consultants under PMU, in accordance with international regulations had been submitted data on monthly basis to PMU as to meet ADB and GOB requirements.

1.2.3 Environmental Management Plan

11. The assessments of potential impacts often lead to our developing comprehensive environmental management plans including appropriate environmental monitoring program, covering and mitigating all the environmental risks associated with the implementation of the project. The successful implementation of environmental monitoring program involve studies of potential significant environmental impact (both adverse and beneficial) then measure the effects of work and help to determine conditions requiring remedial measures and to assess compliance with national and ADB's safeguard policies. The continuous

environmental assessment through inspection during construction phase in 16 Pourashavas under STWSSP was needed to be continued through out the project period for adoption of appropriate environmental management plan (EMP). The RE /AREs and PIU involved in environmental monitoring on day to day basis in the field levels in all the 16 Pourashavas and the PMU consultant was engaged in the top supervision. The brief description of monthly environmental monitoring report and the quarterly report presented the environmental status during implementation of the project in the Pourashavas under STWSSP.

1.3 Environmental regulation, liabilities and compensation

12. Brief descriptions of relevant environmental regulations, liabilities and compensation that had to be paid by bidder/contractors during implementation of the phase-2 under STWSSP are given below. The details were described in GOB/ADB guidelines, bid/contract document and IEE of 4 pilot projects.

1.3.1 Relevant environmental regulation

13. The relevant environmental regulations of GOB which would imply on the bidder/contractor during implementation of the project were specified in the IEE of 4 pilot projects, ECA-1975, ECR-1977 and ADB guidelines.

1.3.2 Environmental protection and liabilities

14. The bidder/contractor had to take all responsible steps to protect the environment (both on and off the site) and to limit damage and nuisance to people, property and environment resulting from pollution (air, water and noise) and of any other kinds of pollution results out of his operations. The contractor had to ensure that dust emissions, noise level, surface discharges from the site or any other type of project impacts during the contract period would not exceed the values indicated in the employer's requirements and would not exceed the values prescribed by laws and rules of GOB, ADB/WB rules and guidelines, bid/contract document, IEE of 4 pilot projects and also international regulations where applicable (in case of inadequacy of GOB and ADB/WB guidelines).

1.3.3 Hazardous materials handling

15. The bidder/contractors were responsible for safe handling of hazardous materials (e.g. asbestos, As sludge including other listed materials) and to take all necessary protection for safety of workers and protection of environment following bid/contract document, GOB, ADB and international guidelines as and when required. The contractor had to provide PPE (Specific for purposes and internationally accepted quality) to all workers handling hazardous materials.

1.3.4 Compensation

16. The bidder/contractors were responsible and liable to pay compensation/penalties of any kind of damage of life (including flora and fauna), property, environment and also for any damage of health of his staff and labour and also owner's personnel or any person engaged in the project site or any person entered in the project site both resulted from immediate and long term impact due to his operation/mishandling of hazardous materials during implementation of this project. The bidder/contractor had to pay compensation on the basis of estimate prepared by respective agencies of GOB in consultation with PMU, STWSSP focusing GOB, WB/ADB and also International guidelines, contract agreement and related code of practices.

1.4 Outcome of implementation of EMP

17. In fact the potential negative environmental impacts associated with the construction activities of STWSSP were relatively minor in comparison to the significant environmental and health benefits resulting from project operation. The implemented EMP which details the mitigation measures, implementation responsibilities, and monitoring plan as defined in Table-1.1 results to limit and mitigate the adverse impacts throughout the project period.

18. During construction, the contractor implemented the specified management plan and mitigation measures as identified in the Table-1.1. The project consultant also gave assistance the PIU in preparing contractual documents so that bidding documents, bills of quantity and other contractual obligations of the contractor clearly identified environmental responsibilities and describe penalties for non-compliance and to monitor the whether the guidelines and the designed measures were followed in the field or not.

2. RESETTLEMENT ISSUE

2.1 ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

19. ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement requires that involuntary resettlement be an integral part of project design, dealt with from the earliest stages of the project cycle.

The Policy aims to:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible; and
- Minimize resettlement where population displacement is unavoidable by exploring all viable project options.

20. If, nonetheless, individuals or communities must lose their land, means of livelihood, social support systems, or way of life they should be:

- Compensated for lost assets and loss of income and livelihood;
- Assisted for relocation;
- Assisted so that their economic and social future will generally be at least as favorable with the project as without it;
- Provided with appropriate land, housing, infrastructure, and other compensation, comparable to the without-project situation; and
- Fully informed and closely consulted on resettlement and compensation options.

21. The Policy also specifies that lack of formal legal title to land is not a bar to compensation and other assistance. This may apply to a range of people affected, e.g. informal dwellers, land users with traditional or customary rights, squatters or those with adverse possession rights but no formal legal title to land and assets. Appropriate assistance provided to address the needs of the poorest affected persons such as female-headed households, and other vulnerable groups such as indigenous peoples, helps them improve their status.

22. The Policy further requires that ADB assist the government and other project sponsors to:

- Adopt and implement the objectives and principles of the Policy within their own policy, legal, administrative and institutional frameworks; and
- Build and strengthen developing member countries' (DMC) capacities and national frameworks for resettlement.

23. Moreover, the Policy requires the government of the borrowing country, or private project sponsor to submit a satisfactory Resettlement Plan with time-bound actions and budgets before loan appraisal. This applies to every project that involves any form of involuntary resettlement, either through:

- Physical displacement of people from homes, lands, other assets, resources or services, or
- Loss of income and livelihood.

2.2 GOB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

24. As a borrowing country, GOB's policy on involuntary settlement is *sine-qua-non* to ADB's policy on this issue.

2.2.1 Pourashavas under STWSSP in Matter of Involuntary Resettlement Issue

25. The Resettlement Framework (RF) includes an entitlement matrix covering all potential losses at replacement costs, and ensures mitigation, including relocation/resettlement and restoration of income losses. Based on field survey Resettlement Screening Checklist as shown in Table-1 had been prepared to assess the category of the Resettlement plan. Criteria for categorization of Resettlement Plan is given below -:

DECISION ON CATEGORIZATION

Category

a	200 or more people will be severely affected (displaced from housing or losing 10% or more of their productive/income-generating assets. A full resettlement action plan is required.
b	Less than 200 people will be affected or less than 10% or more of their productive / income-generating assets will be lost. Requires a short resettlement action plan.
c	No person is affected. Resettlement action plan is not required

2.3 Scope of Land Acquisition & Resettlement

26. During 100 percent survey of Affected Persons (APs), it has been found that no private agricultural land or property had been affected by the construction of civil works. Moreover, no land acquisition had been required from private land owners.

2.3.1 Resettlement Impacts

27. Number of (Small Business Enterprise) SBEs to be displaced

2.3.2 Number of (Small Business Enterprise) SEs to be Displaced

28. During field trip it had been observed that no SBEs was affected.

2.3.3 Number of houses to be displaced

29. No houses existed within ROW, therefore there was no resettlement issues related with housing.

2.3.4 Number of Directly Affected Persons (AP's)

30. There will be no persons likely to be directly affected by the project interventions.

2.3.5 Loss of Agricultural Area / Crop land

31. Construction sites were not under agriculture use, therefore there was no loss of agricultural area or any cropland.

2.3.6 Loss of Orchards

32. No loss of orchards

2.3.7 Loss of Trees

33. No trees exist within the ROW.

2.3.8 Loss of structures / buildings

34. No loss of structures / buildings.

2.3.9 Loss of forest land

35. No loss of forestlands.

2.3.10 Damage or disturbance to government installations

36. There were no government offices on or close to the site and thus no disturbance to any government installation had been occurred.

37. There were no disturbances to the utility lines.

2.3.11 Loss of grazing and fishing activities

38. No loss of grazing and fishing activities

2.3.12 Categorization of Resettlement Plan

39. Outcome of the field visit before starting of the project expansion phase, suggested that project fall under Category-C therefore, no resettlement plan would required as no private land acquisition and assets, displacement; loss of income caused by the implementation of the project works. This Resettlement document may also be treated as a due diligence report as no Land Acquisition was involved.

TABLE-2.1
Resettlement Monitoring Sheet

Investment Component: Secondary Towns water supply & sanitation sector project					
Component: Rehabilitation and Expansion of water supply & sanitation network					
Stage of Prosecution: Design, implementation and operation.					
Potential for Involuntary Resettlement Effects*	Phase- I		Phase- II		Remarks
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Did the project include any new physical construction work?		×	×		No private Land acquisition was required.
Did the project include expansion of water supply and sanitation works?		×	×		No Resettlement Impact
Were there any environmental effects likely which might lead to loss of housing, other assets, resource use or incomes?		×		×	No private assets and natural resources had been used or affected.
Was land acquisition necessary?		×		×	Land acquisition was not required. Land belongs to pourashava
Was the site for land acquisition known?		×		×	Land belongs to pourashava
Was the ownership status and usage of the land for construction known?	×		×		Land belongs to pourashava
Were the non-titled people present on the site/within the corridor of Impact?		×		×	
Was there being loss of housing?		×		×	
Were there being loss of crops, trees, and other fixed assets through land use related changes?		×		×	
Were there being loss of incomes and livelihoods?		×		×	
Did the people lose access to facilities, services, or natural resources through land use-related changes?		×		×	Project facilitated clean potable water and sanitation facilities to the population residing in the service areas.
Were there any social or economic activities affected through land use-related changes?	×		×		The impacts were positive in terms of better health conditions as water borne diseases will be reduced.
Affected Persons and Severity of Impacts					
Number of peoples affected by the project? No person					
Number of peoples injured during construction of the project? No person					
Severity impact at the household level? None					
Number people poor, indigenous, or vulnerable to poverty risks? None					

2.4 Remarks

40. No person was affected. Resettlement action plan was not required for all the 16 Pourashava for implementation of STWSSP.